

## Following Your Tax Dollars

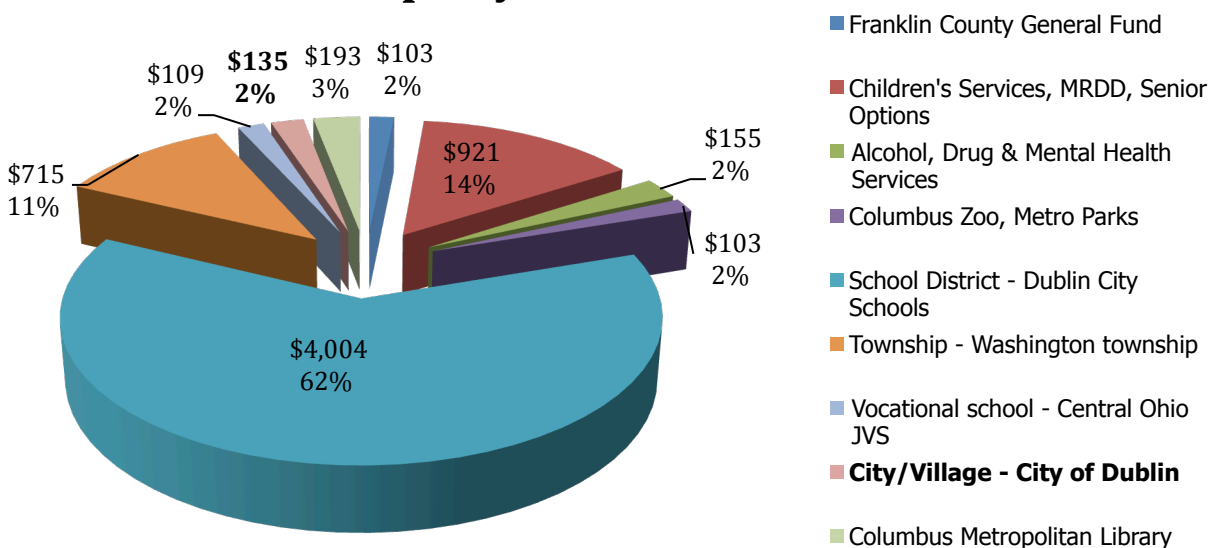
As a Dublin resident, you may have questions about the sources of the City's revenue and how your tax dollars are spent. We hope that this page will provide you with a better understanding of where your money goes.

### Property Tax

Property taxes are based on the taxable value of your property, as determined by the County Auditor, as well as the tax rate, based on millage, where the property is located. In Dublin, the majority of residents reside within tax district 273 (Washington Township/Dublin City Schools). The tax rate for residential property within this tax district is 91.97276 mills per \$1,000 of taxable value (the taxable value is 35% of the market value of the property).

Example: \$200,000 Home in Dublin  $(\$200,000 * 35\%)/1000 * 91.97276 = \$6,438$  total property taxes\*

### Property Tax Distribution



\*Tax reductions may be available through the County Auditor. The example above does not take into consideration any reductions that may exist.

**The majority of the millage is voter approved. Of the 91.972760 mills currently being collected in tax district 273, 91.2% is voter approved.**

Information regarding your property valuation or property taxes can be directed to one of the following County Auditors (based on the location of your property):

Franklin County Auditor – [www.franklincountyauditor.com](http://www.franklincountyauditor.com) 614.525.4663  
Union County Auditor – [www.co.union.oh.us](http://www.co.union.oh.us) 937.645.3003  
Delaware County Auditor – [www.co.delaware.oh.us](http://www.co.delaware.oh.us) 740.833.2900

## City Funding

The City receives funding from a variety of sources, with the largest source being income tax. In 2012, Dublin, had \$111,506,031 in revenues from a variety of sources. Here is a look at where the money came from.

Source	Amount	Percent of Total
<b>Income taxes</b>	\$75,430,513	67.6%
<b>Charges for services</b>	\$10,657,165	9.6%
<b>Service payments</b>	\$7,262,843	6.5%
<b>Intergovernmental revenues</b>	\$4,343,571	3.9%
<b>Property taxes</b>	\$3,367,544	3.0%
<b>Licenses, fines and permits</b>	\$3,069,805	2.8%
<b>Local, state and federal grants</b>	\$2,175,107	1.9%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	\$1,982,703	1.8%
<b>Hotel/motel taxes</b>	\$1,849,213	1.7%
<b>Interest income</b>	\$1,120,543	1.0%
<b>Special assessments</b>	\$247,024	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$111,506,031</b>	
<b>Other sources*</b>	\$57,342,073	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$168,848,104</b>	

\*Other sources include refunds, reimbursements, agency & trust fund revenue, transfers and

### ***Did you know?***

More than 75% of Dublin's residents work outside the City of Dublin. Therefore, the majority of the income tax received by the City of Dublin is from non-residents.

## City Expenditures

When that money comes in to the City, where does it go?

Expenditures	Amount	Percent of Total
General operations	\$39,757,702	36.9%
Capital outlay	\$30,193,748	28.0%
Debt service	\$11,807,766	11.0%
Police	\$10,314,228	9.6%
Recreation	\$7,307,536	6.8%
Special events	\$3,271,880	3.0%
Transportation	\$3,068,471	2.9%
Sanitary sewer maintenance	\$1,233,399	1.1%
<b>Water maintenance</b>	\$470,871	.4%
Miscellaneous	\$184,965	.2%
Cemeteries	\$150,972	.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$107,761,538</b>	
Other uses*	\$46,738,359	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$154,499,897</b>	

\*Other uses include refunds, agency & trust fund expenses, transfers and advances.

## Capital Improvements

Capital expenses are the City's second largest expense after general operating expenses. Dublin's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a five-year outlook for anticipated capital projects that is reviewed and updated annually. The 2014 – 2018 CIP programs \$120.9 million in potential investment in major capital improvement projects in Dublin within the next five years.

**2014 - 2018 CIP  
Major Project Funding**

